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Astragalinus psaltria mexicanus RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, Aug. 27, 1880, 177.

531. *Astragalinus lawrencei* (CASSIN).

Astragalinus lawrenceii RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, Aug. 27, 1880, 177.

The remaining species ranged under *Spinus* in the A. O. U. Check-List should remain in that genus.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) in **Massachusetts** in **Winter**.—The statement that there is but one winter record of the Lapland Longspur in New England (Brewster's Minot's Land and Game Birds of New England, page 194) makes it interesting to record a second occurrence. The record above was at Brandon, Vermont, February 21, 1879. On February 22, 1892, Mr. H. F. Kendall of Cambridge, Mass., shot a Longspur (unsexed) among a flock of Horned Larks at Duxbury, Mass. There were two Longspurs in the flock feeding on the beach, but one separated from the Larks as they flew up, and could not be found. The fact that the birds were in winter plumage among a flock of Horned Larks, would seem to show that they could hardly have been early migrants. The specimen that was shot is in Mr. Kendall's collection.—MINOT DAVIS, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Henslow's Sparrow in Ontario.—I have to record the first capture of Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*) in Canada, and its presence in fair numbers at different localities. At the north of the Thames River (Lake St. Clair) two were taken on May 24, and June 12, 1898; while near Sarnia, forty miles north, on July 2, two more were shot. Altogether about twelve specimens were seen and heard, and it seems probable that they are regular breeders in the western end of Ontario, their unobtrusive habits accounting for their not having been previously noted.

The birds were all in wet meadows not far from marshy ground, and while not particularly wild, were so difficult to see on the ground, and so shy of exposing themselves above it, that we saw probably only a few of those actually present.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

On the Generic Name *Aimophila* versus *Peucæa*.—In a footnote on page 226 of 'The Auk' for July, 1898, I expressed my inability "to discover any characters sufficient to separate *Peucæa* from *Aimophila*, unless the former be restricted to *P. æstivalis*, *P. botteri*, and *P. cassini*." After careful reconsideration of the matter, I am only the more firmly convinced that the generic name *Aimophila* must be used for *Ammodramus ruficeps* Cassin, and its subspecies, together with *Peucæa carpalis* Coues. Some doubt exists as to the latter, the relationship of which is without doubt closer to *Aimophila sumichrasti* Lawrence than to any other species; but in any event, *P. carpalis* is not a *Peucæa*, and since it must be removed from the last named genus (in event of its recognition as dis-

tinct from *Aimophila*), it may as well be referred, at least provisionally, to *Aimophila*. Whether *Zonotrichia mystacalis* Hartlaub, *Z. quinquesstriata* Sclater & Salvin, *Hæmophila humeralis* Cabanis, *Aimophila acuminata* Lichtenstein, *Hæmophila lawrencii* Salvin & Godman, and *Chondestes ruficauda* Bonaparte, are to be retained in *Aimophila*¹ or not has nothing to do with the case as affecting the nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List.

It therefore seems evident that the nomenclature of the A. O. U. Check-List requires modification in the following respects:—

(1) The interpolation of the genus *Aimophila* Swainson (Classification of Birds, II, 1837, 287, type, by elimination, *Pipilo rufescens* Swainson).

(2) Change in generic names of nos. 579 to 580b, inclusive, which should read as follows:—

579. *Aimophila carpalis* (COUES).

580. *Aimophila ruficeps* (CASSIN).

580a. *Aimophila ruficeps scottii* (SENNETT).

580b. *Aimophila ruficeps eremeca* (BROWN).

(3) Interpolation of an additional subspecies of *A. ruficeps*, as

580c. *Aimophila ruficeps sororia* RIDGW. (Auk, XV, July, 1898, p. 226), from the mountain districts of southern Lower California.—

ROBERT RIDGWAY, Washington, D. C.

Further Notes on *Dendroica kirtlandi*.—My paper on Kirtland's Warbler published in the last number of 'The Auk' (Vol. XV, pp. 289-293), requires an addition and a correction as follows: Mr. B. T. Gault calls my attention to the record of a capture of a specimen of this species by Mr. J. E. Dickinson, in Winnebago Co., Illinois, May 25, 1894, published in Bulletin No. 4 of the Nelson Ornithological Chapter (Oberlin, O., Jan. 15, 1895); and Mr. A. H. Jennings writes that his inclusion of the species in his nominal list of the birds of New Providence (Johns Hopkins University Circular, VII, 63) was based not on one but on eight specimens.

With Mr. Cory's Florida specimens recorded in the same number of 'The Auk' in which my paper appeared, these additions raise the total number of known specimens of this Warbler to seventy-five, of which fifty-five have been taken in the Bahamas and twenty in the United States.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Proper Name for Macgillivray's Warbler.—Macgillivray's Warbler was one of those western species discovered by John K. Townsend 1834—

¹ I have already made *Aimophila superciliosa* Swainson, the type of a new genus, *Plagiospiza* (Auk, XV, July, 1898, p. 242).